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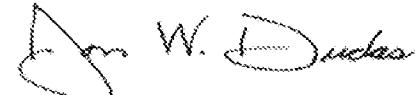
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INVENTOR(S)

Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family Name or Surname	Residence (City and either State or Foreign Country)
Shaow Burn	Lin	Midland, MI

Additional inventors are being named on the 1 separately numbered sheets attached hereto

TITLE OF THE INVENTION (500 characters max)

Silicone Polyether Block Copolymers

Direct all correspondence to: CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification Number of Pages 21	<input type="checkbox"/> CD(s), Number _____
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<input type="checkbox"/> Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76	

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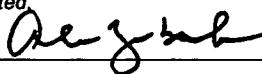
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[Page 1 of 2]

Respectfully submitted,

SIGNATURE 

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Date 09/17/2004

REGISTRATION NO. 45,260

(if appropriate) Docket Number: DC10118PSP1

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Docket Number **DC10118PSP1**

INVENTOR(S)/APPLICANT(S)		
Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family or Surname	Residence (City and either State or Foreign Country)
Kimmai T.	Nguyen	Midland, MI

[Page 2 of 2]

Number 2 of 2

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USPTO
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Applicant(s): Shaow Burn Lin

Docket No.

DC10118 PSP 1

Application No.

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00137

Invention: Silicone Polyether Block Copolymers

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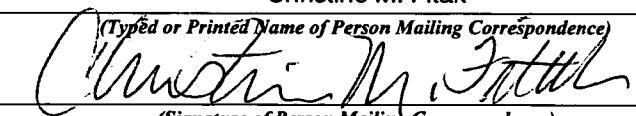
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**UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION
FOR**

5

Silicone Polyether Block Copolymers

Having the inventor(s):

10

Shaow Burn Lin

Kimmai Nguyen

15

20

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to $(AB)_n$ silicone polyethers that are polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymers having the average formula

25



where x and y are greater than 4, and x/(x+y) ranges from 0.4 to 0.9, z is greater than 2, R is independently a monovalent organic group, and R¹ is a divalent organic group containing 2 to 30 carbons. The $(AB)_n$ silicone polyethers of the present invention can be used to prepare vesicle compositions and stable aqueous dispersions which can be used to entrap, and 30 subsequently deliver after application, a personal, household care, or health care ingredient.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Silicone surfactants have been designed for various applications by combining a hydrophobic organopolysiloxane with various hydrophilic moieties. For example, the silicone surfactants known as silicone polyethers (SPEs) are based on copolymer structures of polyorganosiloxanes having pendant polyoxyalkylene groups. Most commonly, the copolymer structures of silicone polyethers are the “rake” type, where a predominately linear polyorganosiloxane provides the “backbone” of the copolymer architecture with pendant polyoxyalkylene groups forming the “rake”. “ABA” structures are also common, where a pendant polyoxyalkylene group is at each molecular terminal of a linear polyorganosiloxane. (AB)_n silicone polyethers are also known, wherein blocks of a siloxane units and polyether units repeat to form the copolymer. (AB)_n SPEs are not as predominant in the art as the rake or ABA silicone polyethers. For example, there are numerous teachings describing various rake and ABA silicone polyethers structures for applications in many personal, household, and health care compositions as emulsifiers, wetting agents, and general-purpose aqueous surfactants. More recently, the aggregation behavior of rake and ABA silicone polyethers has been reported.

Long-standing needs in the field of cosmetic and drug formulation/delivery field are to identify vesicle compositions that form and entrap actives easily, are stable under various chemical and mechanical stresses, and yet are able to deliver the actives in a controlled manner under desired conditions. Vesicles derived from silicone surfactants, and more particularly silicone polyether surfactants, are of interest because of additional inherent benefits that this class of surfactants possesses vs. other types. For example, silicone polyether surfactants often have improved aesthetics in personal care formulations.

US Patents 5,364,633 and 5,411,744 by Hill teaches the self-assembly of silicone vesicles in aqueous dispersions of certain silicone polyethers. PCT application US03/38455 by Lin teaches the entrapment of various oils in silicone vesicles and their use in various personal care formulations.

The present inventors have discovered that certain $(AB)_n$ silicone polyethers form unique dispersions in aqueous media. In one embodiment, certain defined $(AB)_n$ SPE structures will form vesicle compositions in aqueous media. In a second embodiment, certain $(AB)_n$ SPE structures form stable dispersions that can be used to create emulsions. These 5 stable dispersions and vesicles can be used to formulate compositions for the delivery of pharmaceutical and personal care actives.

While $(AB)_n$ silicone polyether block copolymers are known, the selection of the specific structures or certain molecular variables that enables the copolymers to form stable dispersions in aqueous media is heretofore unknown.

10 U.S. Patents Nos. 3,957,842 and 4,022,941 by Prokai et al. teach linear siloxane-polyoxyalkylene $(AB)_n$ block copolymers having an average molecular weight of at least about 30,000. The '842 and '941 patents further teach the use of the linear siloxane-polyoxyalkylene $(AB)_n$ block copolymers in polyurethane forming compositions, as well as the cured foams and articles produced therefrom.

15 U.S. Patent Nos. 5,472,686 and 5,660,819 by Tsubaki et al. teach cosmetic formulations containing a linear polysiloxane-polyoxyalkylene block copolymer as the main component. However, the '686 and '819 patents do not teach polysiloxane-polyoxyalkylene block copolymers structures to form vesicles.

U.S. Patent 5,767,219 teaches a polysiloxane-polyether block copolymer having 20 excellent heat resistance, which is characterized by the molecular structure consisting of repetition of diorganopolysiloxane units and polyoxyalkylene units having a bisphenol linkage of the formula -O-Pn-CMe₂-Pn-O- in the unit, Pn being a 1,4-phenylene group and Me is a methyl group. The '219 patent does not teach polysiloxane-polyoxyalkylene block copolymers structures to form vesicles.

25 The present inventors have discovered not all of the $(AB)_n$ silicone polyethers structures as broadly taught in the art will form stable aqueous dispersions, and in particular aqueous vesicular structures. Rather, the inventors have discovered that it is essential for the $(AB)_n$ silicone polyethers to have certain molecular characteristics in order to form stable aqueous dispersions and vesicles.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The (AB)_n silicone polyethers of the present invention are polyorganosiloxane-
5 polyoxyethylene block copolymers having the average formula (*Formula I*);



where x and y are greater than 4, x/(x+y) ranges from 0.4 to 0.9,

z is greater than 2,

R is independently a monovalent organic group, and

10 R¹ is a divalent organic group containing 2 to 30 carbons.

In a first embodiment of the present invention, the (AB)_n SPEs of Formula I have a value of x (i.e. the degree of polymerization, DP, of the polysiloxane chain in the siloxane units) that ranges from 20 to 100, alternatively from 30 to 75. These structures form vesicles in aqueous media.

15 In a second embodiment of the present invention, the (AB)_n SPEs of Formula I have a value of x (i.e. the degree of polymerization, DP, of the polysiloxane chain in the siloxane units) that ranges from 5 to 19, alternatively from 5 to 15. These structures form stable dispersions in aqueous media having a particle size of less than 10 micrometers.

The present invention further provides a process to prepare polyorganosiloxane-
20 polyoxyethylene block copolymers comprising reacting;

- a) a SiH terminated organopolysiloxane,
- b) a polyoxyethylene having an unsaturated hydrocarbon group at each molecular terminal,
- c) a hydrosilylation catalyst,
- d) optionally a solvent,
- e) optionally an organic endblocker compound having a mono-terminally unsaturated hydrocarbon group,

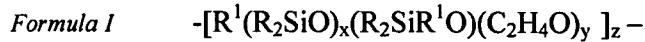
25 wherein the mole ratio of the unsaturated hydrocarbon groups to SiH in the reaction is at least 1:1.

The vesicle compositions and stable aqueous dispersions prepared from the (AB)_n SPEs of the present invention can be used to entrap, and subsequently deliver after application, a personal, household care, or health care ingredient.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymer having the average formula;

5



where

x and y are greater than 4, and x/(x+y) ranges from 0.4 to 0.9,
10 z is greater than 2,
R is independently a monovalent organic group,
 R^1 is a divalent organic group containing 2 to 30 carbons.

The siloxane block in Formula I is a predominately linear siloxane polymer having
15 the formula $(\text{R}_2\text{SiO})_x$, wherein R is independently selected from a monovalent organic group, x is an integer greater than 4. In a first embodiment the value of x (i.e. the degree of polymerization, DP, of the polysiloxane chain ranges from 20 to 100, alternatively from 30 to 75. These structures form vesicles in aqueous media, as discussed supra. In a second embodiment, the value of x ranges from 5 to 19, alternatively from 5 to 15. These structures
20 form stable dispersions in aqueous media having a particle size of less than 10 micrometers, also discussed supra.

The organic groups represented by R in the siloxane polymer are free of aliphatic unsaturation. These organic groups may be independently selected from monovalent hydrocarbon and monovalent halogenated hydrocarbon groups free of aliphatic unsaturation.
25 These monovalent groups may have from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, alternatively 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and are exemplified by, but not limited to alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, undecyl, and octadecyl; cycloalkyl such as cyclohexyl; aryl such as phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, benzyl, and 2-phenylethyl; and halogenated hydrocarbon groups such as 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, 3-chloropropyl, and dichlorophenyl. At least 50 percent,
30 alternatively at least 80%, of the organic groups free of aliphatic unsaturation in the organopolysiloxane may be methyl (denoted as Me). Typically, the siloxane block is a

predominately linear polydimethylsiloxane having the formula $(Me_2SiO)_x$, where x is as defined above.

The polyoxyethylene block of the silicone polyether is represented by the formula $(C_2H_4O)_y$ wherein y is greater than 4, alternatively y can range from 5 to 30, or alternatively 5 from 5 to 22.

At least one end of each polyoxyalkylene block in Formula I is linked to a siloxane block by a divalent organic group, designated R¹. This linkage is determined by the reaction employed to prepare the (AB)_n block silicone polyether copolymer. The divalent organic groups of R¹ may be independently selected from divalent hydrocarbons containing 2 to 30 carbons and divalent organofunctional hydrocarbons containing 2 to 30 carbons.

Representative, non-limiting examples of such divalent hydrocarbon groups include; ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylene, hexylene, heptylene, octylene, and the like.

Representative, non-limiting examples of such divalent organofunctional hydrocarbons groups include acrylate and methacrylate. Typically, R¹ is propylene, (-CH₂CH₂CH₂-).

The (AB)_n block silicone polyethers are endblocked. The endblocking unit is also determined by the reaction employed to prepare the (AB)_n block silicone polyether copolymer, which is generally the residual reactive groups of the reactants used. For example, the (AB)_n block silicone polyether copolymers can be prepared by the metal catalyzed hydrosilylation reaction of a diallyl polyether (i.e. an allyl group is present on each 10 molecular terminal end) with a SiH terminated polyorganosiloxane. The resulting (AB)_n block silicone polyether copolymer would have polyoxyalkylene blocks linked to the silicone blocks via a propyleneoxy group (-CH₂CH₂CH₂O-), and using a slight molar excess of the allyl polyether would result in an allyl endblock unit (-CH₂CHCH₂). Alternative endblock 20 units can result from the addition of other molecules in the reaction employed to prepare the (AB)_n block silicone polyether copolymer that are capable of reacting with the siloxane or polyether block intermediates. For example, the addition of organic compounds having mono-terminated aliphatic unsaturation (such as a mono allyl terminated polyether) will 25 result in the encapping of the (AB)_n block silicone polyether copolymer with that organic compound. Preferably, the endblocking units of the (AB)_n block silicone polyether is an allyl 30 ether (CH₂=CHCH₂O-) or allyl polyether.

The molecular weights of the $(AB)_n$ block silicone polyether copolymers will be determined by the number of repeating siloxane and polyoxyethylene blocks, as indicated by the subscript z in Formula I. Typically, the value of z is such to provide weight average molecular weights (M_w) to range from 1,500 to 150,000, alternatively, from 10,000 to

5 100,000.

In order to form vesicles or stable aqueous dispersions, the $(AB)_n$ SPEs of the present invention have a molar ratio of the total siloxane units to the polyoxyethylene units in the $(AB)_n$ block silicone polyether. This molecular parameter is expressed by the value of $x/(x+y)$ in Formula I. The value of $x/(x+y)$ can vary from 0.4 to 0.9, or alternatively from 0.55 to 0.9.

10 The $(AB)_n$ SPEs of the present invention can be prepared by any method known in the art for preparing such block copolymers. Alternatively, the $(AB)_n$ SPEs of the present invention are prepared according the methods described infra.

The present invention further provides a process to prepare polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymers comprising reacting;

15 a) a SiH terminated organopolysiloxane,
b) a polyoxyethylene having an unsaturated hydrocarbon group at each molecular terminal,
c) a hydrosilylation catalyst,
d) optionally a solvent,
20 e) optionally an organic endblocker compound having a mono-terminally unsaturated hydrocarbon group,

wherein the mole ratio of the unsaturated organic groups to SiH in the reaction is at least 1:1.

The SiH terminated organopolysiloxanes useful in the process of the present invention can be represented by the formula $M'DM'$, where "M" means a siloxane unit of formula $R_2HSiO_{1/2}$, "D" means a siloxane unit of formula $R_2SiO_{2/2}$, where R is independently a monovalent organic group as defined above. Typically, the SiH terminated organopolysiloxane is a dimethylhydrogensiloxy-terminated polydimethylsiloxane having the average formula $Me_2HSiO(Me_2SiO)_xSiHMe_2$, where x is as defined above. SiH terminated organopolysiloxanes and methods for their preparation are well known in the art.

30 The polyoxyethylene useful in the process of the present invention can be any polyoxyethylene comprising the average formula $-(C_2H_4O)_y-$, where y is defined as above,

and is terminated at each molecular chain end (i.e. alpha and omega positions) with a unsaturated organic group. The unsaturated organic group can be an unsaturated hydrocarbon group such as alkenyl or alkynyl group. Representative, non-limiting examples of the alkenyl groups are shown by the following structures; H₂C=CH-, H₂C=CHCH₂-,

5 H₂C=C(CH₃)CH₂- , H₂C=CHCH₂CH₂- , H₂C=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂- , and H₂C=CHCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂- . Representative, non-limiting examples of alkynyl groups are shown by the following structures; HC≡C-, HC≡CCH₂- , HC≡CC(CH₃) - , HC≡CC(CH₃)₂ - , HC≡CC(CH₃)₂CH₂- . Polyoxyethylenes having an unsaturated hydrocarbon group at each molecular terminal are known in the art, and many are commercially available. Alternatively,

10 the unsaturated organic group can be an organofunctional hydrocarbon such as an acrylate, methacrylate and the like. Typically the polyoxyethylene has the average formula H₂C=CHCH₂O(CH₂CH₂O)_yCH₂CH=CH₂ wherein y is greater than 4, or alternatively ranges from range from 5 to 30, or alternatively from 5 to 22.

The SiH terminated organopolysiloxane and polyoxyethylene having an unsaturated organic group at each molecular terminal are reacted in the presence of a hydrosilylation catalyst, which are known in the art. Such hydrosilylation catalysts are illustrated by any metal-containing catalyst which facilitates the reaction of silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms of the SiH terminated organopolysiloxane with the unsaturated hydrocarbon group on the polyoxyethylene. The metals are illustrated by ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium, or platinum.

Hydrosilylation catalysts are illustrated by the following; chloroplatinic acid, alcohol modified chloroplatinic acids, olefin complexes of chloroplatinic acid, complexes of chloroplatinic acid and divinyltetramethyldisiloxane, fine platinum particles adsorbed on carbon carriers, platinum supported on metal oxide carriers such as Pt(Al₂O₃), platinum black, platinum acetylacetone, platinum(divinyltetramethyldisiloxane), platinous halides exemplified by PtCl₂, PtCl₄, Pt(CN)₂, complexes of platinous halides with unsaturated compounds exemplified by ethylene, propylene, and organovinylsiloxanes, styrene hexamethyldiplatinum, and RhCl₃(Bu₂S)₃.

The amount of hydrosilylation catalyst that is used is not narrowly limited as long as there is a sufficient amount to accelerate a reaction between the polyoxyethylene having an unsaturated hydrocarbon group at each molecular terminal and the SiH terminated

organopolysiloxane at room temperature or at temperatures above room temperature. The exact necessary amount of this catalyst will depend on the particular catalyst utilized and is not easily predictable. However, for platinum-containing catalysts the amount can be as low as one weight part of platinum for every one million weight parts of components the

5 polyoxyethylene having an unsaturated hydrocarbon group at each molecular terminal and the SiH terminated organopolysiloxane. The catalyst can be added at an amount 10 to 120 weight parts per one million parts of components the polyoxyethylene having an unsaturated organic group at each molecular terminal and the SiH terminated organopolysiloxane, but is typically added in an amount from 10 to 60 weight parts per one million parts of the

10 polyoxyethylene having an unsaturated organic group at each molecular terminal and the SiH terminated organopolysiloxane.

The hydrosilylation reaction can be conducted neat or in the presence of d), a solvent. The solvent can be an alcohol such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, or n-propanol, a ketone such as acetone, methylethyl ketone, or methyl isobutyl ketone; an aromatic

15 hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene, or xylene; an aliphatic hydrocarbon such as heptane, hexane, or octane; a glycol ether such as propylene glycol methyl ether, dipropylene glycol methyl ether, propylene glycol n-butyl ether, propylene glycol n-propyl ether, or ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane or methylene chloride, chloroform, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethyl formamide,

20 acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, white spirits, mineral spirits, or naphtha.

The amount of solvent can be up to 50 weight percent, but is typically from 20 to 50 weight percent, said weight percent being based on the total weight of components in the hydrosilylation reaction. The solvent used during the hydrosilylation reaction can be subsequently removed from the resulting silicone polyether by various known methods.

25 Additional components can be added to the hydrosilylation reaction which are known to enhance such reactions. These components include salts such as sodium acetate which have a buffering effect in combination with platinum catalysts.

In a first embodiment of the present invention, the $(AB)_n$ SPEs of Formula I have a value of x (i.e. the degree of polymerization, DP, of the polysiloxane chain in the siloxane

30 units) that ranges from 20 to 100, alternatively from 30 to 75. These structures form vesicles in aqueous media. Such vesicle compositions can be prepared by mixing the $(AB)_n$ SPEs

with water using any technique known common in the state of the art for creating vesicle compositions. The type and extent of the mixing technique will depend on the specific structure of the $(AB)_n$ SPE chosen. For example, some $(AB)_n$ SPEs will form vesicle compositions spontaneously when mixed with water, while others $(AB)_n$ SPEs will require the presence of a water soluble solvent to facilitate the formation of vesicles.

5

Typically, the vesicle compositions are prepared using a process comprising;

I) mixing,

A) a $(AB)_n$ silicone polyether copolymer having the average formula;



10

where x and y are greater than 4, and $x/(x+y)$ ranges from 0.4 to 0.9,

z is greater than 2,

R is independently a monovalent organic group, and

R^1 is a divalent organic group containing 2 to 30 carbons.

B) optionally, a water miscible volatile solvent,

15

C) water,

to form an aqueous dispersion of the $(AB)_n$ silicone polyether copolymer,

II) optionally, removing the water miscible volatile solvent from the aqueous dispersion to form the vesicle composition.

The $(AB)_n$ SPEs, component A), is the same as described above. Optional component

20

B) is a water-miscible volatile solvent. As used herein "water-miscible" means the solvent forms a dispersion with water at room temperature for at least several hours. "Volatile" means the solvent has a higher vapor pressure than water at various temperatures. As such, when the aqueous dispersion of the organopolysiloxane and solvent are subjected to conditions to remove the solvent, such as heating the dispersion under reduced pressures, the solvent is primarily removed first, allowing all or most of the water to remain in the composition.

Suitable water-miscible volatile solvents for vesicle dispersion preparation include organic solvents such as alcohols, ethers, glycols, esters, acids, halogenated hydrocarbons, diols. The organic solvents should be miscible with water at the proportion and lower in order 30 to effectively disperse silicones and maintain stable and uniform dispersion overtime. For the purpose of illustration, water-miscible alcohols include methanol, ethanol, propanol,

isopropanol, butanol, and higher hydrocarbon alcohols; ethers include glycol ethers, methyl-ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ether (MIBK), etc; glycols include propylene glycols, esters include esters of triglycerol, the esterification products of acid and alcohol; halogenated hydrocarbons include chloroform. Typically water-miscible organic solvents are solvents

5 with relatively low boiling points (<100°C) or high evaporation rate, so they may be removed under vacuum with ease. The most preferred water-miscible organic solvents for this invention are volatile alcohols including methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and propanol. These alcohols can be removed from aqueous mixtures containing silicone vesicle dispersions via vacuum stripping at ambient temperature.

10 The order of mixing components A), B), and C) is not critical, but typically A) and B) are first mixed and then water added to the mixture. There are no special requirements or conditions needed for effecting the mixing of components A), B), and C). The mixing can be conducted in a batch, semi-continuous, or continuous process.

15 The amount of components A), B), and C) can vary in the process, but typically range as follows;

- A) 2 to 50 wt%, alternatively 2 to 25 wt %, or alternatively 2 to 15 wt%,
- B) 0 to 50 wt%, alternatively 2 to 25 wt %, or alternatively 2 to 15 wt%,
- C) sufficient amount to provide the sum of the wt% of A), B), and C) to equal 100%

20 The amount of B) water-miscible volatile solvent used to disperse the (AB)_n SPEs depends on the type of organopolysiloxane and how much hydrophilic groups are present. Typically, the aqueous mixture to effective disperse silicones comprises of 5 to 80 parts of solvent and 20 to 95 parts of water; alternatively 5 to 50 parts of water, or alternatively 10 to 40 parts water.

25 In a second embodiment of the present invention, the (AB)_n SPEs of Formula I have a value of x (i.e. the degree of polymerization, DP, of the polysiloxane chain in the siloxane units) that ranges from 5 to 19, alternatively from 5 to 10. These structures form stable dispersions in aqueous media having a particle size of less than 10 micrometers. The stable aqueous dispersions are prepared by mixing the (AB)_n SPEs of the second embodiment with water. The mixing technique is not critical, as the (AB)_n SPEs of the second embodiment 30 easily form stable dispersions from simply mixing the SPEs as defined with water.

The vesicle compositions and stable aqueous dispersions prepared from the (AB)_n SPEs of the present invention can be used to entrap, and subsequently deliver after application, a personal, household care, or health care ingredient. A listing of possible personal, household, or health care ingredients is taught in WO 03/101412, which is incorporated herein by reference. The personal or health care ingredient can also be selected from a personal or health care "active", that is, any compound known to have either cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical activity. A representative listing of such personal or health care actives are disclosed in US Patent 6,168,782, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Compositions prepared according to the invention can be used in various over-the-counter (OTC) personal care compositions, health care compositions, and household care compositions, but especially in the personal care arena. Thus, they can be used in antiperspirants, deodorants, skin creams, skin care lotions, moisturizers, facial treatments such as acne or wrinkle removers, personal and facial cleansers, bath oils, perfumes, colognes, sachets, sunscreens, pre-shave and after-shave lotions, liquid soaps, shaving soaps, shaving lathers, hair shampoos, hair conditioners, hair sprays, mousses, permanents, depilatories, hair cuticle coats, make-ups, color cosmetics, foundations, blushes, lipsticks, lip balms, eyeliners, mascaras, oil removers, color cosmetic removers, nail polishes, and powders.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are presented to further illustrate the compositions and methods of this invention, but are not to be construed as limiting the invention. All parts and percentages in the examples are on a weight basis and all measurements were obtained at about 23°C, unless indicated to the contrary.

Representative $(AB)_n$ silicone polyethers, herein designated as $(AB)_n$ SPEs, were prepared by the hydrosilylation of alpha-omega alkenyl-terminated polyethers and dimethylhydrogen-terminated siloxane of varying degrees of polymerization (designated as $M'D_xM'$), in the presence of a platinum catalyst.

Materials

The representative $(AB)_n$ SPEs, used in the compositions of the present invention were prepared using the following starting materials.

$M'D_xM'$ siloxanes – a series of dimethyl-hydrogen terminated (Me_2HSiO) linear polydimethylsiloxanes of varying degree of polymerizations (as designated by x) were prepared using well known siloxane polymerization techniques. The average formulas for this series of siloxanes are summarized in Table 1.

Allyl terminated polyethers – a series of alpha, omega-diallyloxy polyethers having the average formula $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_m\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2)$ were used to prepare the $(AB)_n$ silicone polyether block copolymers.

Polyglycol AA600, AA1200, and AA2000, used as obtained from Clariant (Mt. Holly, NC), contained on average 6, 12, and 22 ethylene oxide units (designated as EO) (ie. m = 6, 12, and 22)

Example 1

Preparation of a (AB)_n SPE from a M'D₅₀M' siloxane and AA1200 polyether

5 A 1000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 100.6 gram of Polyglycol AA1200 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether (Clariant Corp., Mt. Holly, NC), 61 gram of xylene and 0.28 gram of sodium acetate. The flask was heated to 100 °C. About 394.3 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethyl siloxane with a number average degree of polymerization of 50 DP was added dropwise via the addition funnel. After about 5 gram of the siloxane is added, about 0.60 gram of platinum catalyst (1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane platinum complex in dimethyl siloxane) was added to the mixture. When half of the siloxane was added, an additional 0.69 gram of Pt catalyst was added, followed by 0.71 gram of Pt when all the siloxane addition was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to mix for about 1 hour for the polymer to grow. The xylene solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 150 °C. The weight-averaged molecular weight Mw of the silicone polyether copolymer was about 39,831 g/mole and polydispersity of 2.03.

Example 2

20 *Preparation of a (AB)_n SPE from a M'D₃₀M' siloxane and AA1200 polyether*

A 2000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 187 gram of Polyglycol AA1200 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether (Clariant Corp., Mt. Holly, NC), 52 gram of xylene and 0.25 gram of sodium acetate. The flask was heated to 100°C. About 329.76 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethyl siloxane with a number average degree polymerization of 30 DP (SiH @ 1050 ppm) was added dropwise via an addition funnel. After about 5 gram of the siloxane is added, about 0.57 gram of platinum catalyst (1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane platinum complex in dimethyl siloxane) was added to the mixture. When half of the siloxane was added, an additional 0.62 gram of Pt catalyst was added, followed by 0.8 gram of Pt when all the siloxane addition was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to mixed for about 1 hour to allow for the polymer to grow. The xylene solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 150 °C.

35 The weight-average molecular weight Mw of the silicone polyether copolymer was about 35,171 g/mole and polydispersity of 2.01.

Example 3

40 *Preparation of a (AB)_n SPE from a M'D₇₅M' siloxane and AA1200 polyether*

A 2000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 150 gram of Polyglycol AA1200 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether, 111 gram of xylene and 0.33 gram of sodium acetate. The flask was heated to 100 °C. About 329.76 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethyl siloxane with a number average degree polymerization of 75 DP (SiH @ 327.3 ppm) was added dropwise via an addition funnel. After about 5 gram of the siloxane was added, about 0.22 gram of

platinum catalyst (1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane platinum complex in dimethyl siloxane) was added to the mixture. When half of the siloxane was added, an additional 0.42 gram of Pt catalyst was added followed by 0.37 gram of Pt when all the siloxane addition was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to mixed for about 1 hour to allow for the polymer to grow. The xylene solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 150 °C.

The weight-average molecular weight Mw of the silicone polyether copolymer was about 40,158 g/mole and polydispersity of 1.98.

10 **Example 4**

Preparation of a (AB)_n SPE from a M'D₁₅M' siloxane and AA1200 polyether

A 2000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 453 gram of Polyglycol AA1200 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether, 50 gram of xylene and 0.5 gram of sodium acetate. The flask was heated to 100°C. About 443 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethyl siloxane with a number average degree polymerization of 15 (SiH @ 1730 ppm) was added dropwise via an addition funnel. After about 5 gram of the siloxane was added, about 0.95 gram of platinum catalyst (1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane platinum complex in dimethyl siloxane) was added to the mixture. When half of the siloxane was added, an additional 0.74 gram of Pt catalyst was added, followed by 0.14 gram of Pt when all the siloxane addition was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to mixed for about 1 hour to allow for the polymer to grow. The xylene solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 150 °C.

25 The weight-average molecular weight Mw of the silicone polyether copolymer was about 33,552 g/mole and polydispersity of 2.19.

30 **Example 5**

Preparation of a (AB)_n SPE from a M'D₁₅M' siloxane and AA2000 polyether

A 2000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 601.6 gram of Polyglycol AA2000 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether (Clariant, Mt. Holly, NC), 54.9 gram of toluene. The flask was heated to 100°C. About 398.4 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethyl siloxane with a number average degree polymerization of 15 DP (SiH @ 1730 ppm) was added dropwise via an addition funnel. After about 5 gram of the siloxane was added, about 1.04 gram of platinum catalyst solution (1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane platinum complex in dimethyl siloxane) was added to the mixture. When half of the siloxane was added, an additional 1.95 gram of Pt catalyst solution was added, followed by 2.24 gram of Pt when all the siloxane addition was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to mixed for about 1 hour to allow for the polymer to grow. The xylene solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 150 °C.

45 The weight-averaged molecular weight Mw of the silicone polyether copolymer was about 44,247 g/mole and polydispersity of 1.77.

Example 6

*Preparation of a $(AB)_n$ SPE from a $M'D_{50}M'$ siloxane and AA1200 polyether
(Vi / SiH molar ratio @ 1.1; made in xylene without sodium acetate)*

5 A 1000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 105.8 gram of Polyglycol AA1200 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether, 100 gram of xylene.. The flask was heated to 100 °C. About 394.3 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethyl siloxane with a number average DP of 50 (SiH @ 498.4 ppm) was added dropwise via an addition funnel. After about 5 gram of the
10 siloxane was added, about 0.60 gram of platinum catalyst (1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane platinum complex in dimethyl siloxane) was added to the mixture. When half of the siloxane was added, an additional 0.69 gram of Pt catalyst was added, followed by 0.71 gram of Pt when all the siloxane addition was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to mixed for about 1 hour to allow for the polymer to grow. The xylene
15 solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 150 °C.

The weight-average molecular weight Mw of the silicone polyether copolymer was about 50,108 g/mole and polydispersity of 2.12.

20 **Example 7**

Preparation of a $(AB)_n$ SPE from a $M'D_{15}M$ siloxane and AA2000 polyether

A 2000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 150.4 gram of Polyglycol AA2000 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether, 50 gram of toluene. The flask was heated to 100°C. About 99.6 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethyl siloxane with a number average DP of 15 was added dropwise via an addition funnel. After about 5 gram of the siloxane was added, about 0.5 gram of platinum catalyst (1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane platinum complex in dimethyl siloxane) was added to the mixture. When half of the siloxane was added, an
25 additional 0.5 gram of Pt catalyst was added followed by 0.2 gram of Pt when all the siloxane addition was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to mixed for about 1 hour to allow for the polymer to grow. The xylene solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 150 °C.
30
35 The weight-average molecular weight Mw of the silicone polyether copolymer was about 22,248 g/mole and polydispersity of 1.4.

The $(AB)_n$ SPEs of Examples 1 – 7 were evaluated for their ability to form vesicles or stable dispersions upon mixing with water. The results of which are summarized in Table 1.

5

Table 1

Example #	Siloxane block DP	Polyether block	Aqueous mixing behavior
1	M'D ₅₀ M'	EO ₁₂	vesicles
2	M'D ₃₀ M'	EO ₁₂	vesicles
3	M'D ₇₅ M'	EO ₁₂	vesicles
4	M'D ₁₅ M'	EO ₁₂	stable dispersion
5	M'D ₁₅ M'	EO ₂₂	stable dispersion
6	M'D ₅₀ M'	EO ₁₂	vesicles
7	M'D ₁₅ M'	EO ₂₂	stable dispersion

10

Example 8

Preparation of a (AB)_n SPE from a M'D₅₀M' siloxane and AA1200 polyether

5 A 2000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 153 gram of Polyglycol AA1200 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether, .4 gram of sodium acetate, 83.7 gram of isopropanol alcohol. The flask was heated to 85°C. About 647 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethylsiloxane with a number average DP of 50 was added dropwise via an addition funnel over a period of about
10 25 minutes. After about 5 gram of the siloxane was added, about 0.56 gram of platinum catalyst (1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane platinum complex in dimethyl siloxane) was added to the mixture. When half of the siloxane was added, an additional 0.45 gram of Pt catalyst was added, followed by 0.46 gram of Pt when all the siloxane addition was complete. The reaction mixture was allowed to mixed for about 1 hour to allow for the polymer to grow. The IPA solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 100 °C.
15

The weight-averaged molecular weight Mw of the silicone polyether copolymer was about 44,375 g/mole and polydispersity of 2.14.

20

Examples 9 & 10

A similar procedure to Example 8 was followed to prepare two other (AB)_n SPEs, labeled as Example 9 and Example 10. The only variation was the amount of Polyglycol AA1200 polyether used, as shown in the Table 2, to demonstrate the preparation of (AB)_n SPEs from a process where the vinyl/SiH ratio ranged from 1/1 to 1.75/1.
25

Example 11

Preparation of a (AB)_n SPE from a M'D₅₀M' siloxane and AA1200 polyether - by one-step process in IPA

30 A 3000 ml three neck round bottom flask equipped with temperature probe, electrical stirrer, and condenser was charged with 199 gram of Polyglycol AA1200 polyethylene glycol diallyl ether, .4 gram of sodium acetate, 84.5 gram of isopropanol alcohol. Also added to the flask was about 647 gram of dimethylhydrogen endblocked polydimethyl siloxane with a number average DP of 50. The flask was heated to 85°C. Half of the Pt was added, about 0.76 gram, to initiate the reaction. About 10 minutes later, the remaining Pt was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to mixed for about 1 hour to allow for the polymer to grow. The IPA solvent was then removed via vacuum stripping at 100 °C.
35

40

The weight-average molecular weight Mw of the final silicone polyether copolymer was about 48,034 and polydispersity of 2.10. ²⁹Si NMR analysis showed no detectable Si-O-C bond formation, indicative of a clean hydrosilylation reaction. This example illustrates that (AB)_n SPEs of same or higher molecular weight and purity can be produced from a homogeneous mixture of siloxane and polyether at stoichiometric or slightly higher ratio.
45

Table 2

Example #	8	9	10	11
Polyglycol AA1200, g	153.0	199.2	267.22	199.2
50 dp siloxane, g	647.0	647.0	647.0	647.0
Vi / SiH molar ratio	1.0	1.3	1.75	1.3
Siloxane addition method	Slow addition	Slow addition	Slow addition	Added altogether before catalyzed
Solvent type	IPA	IPA	IPA	IPA
Pt catalyst, g	1.47	1.47	1.62	1.52
Mw, g/mole	44,375	43,105	35,857	48,034
Polydispersity	2.14	2.13	2.16	2.10
% Polymer peak	96.8	96.5	85.5	96.9
% Low mw peak	3.2	3.5	14.5	3.1

5 **Examples 12 & 13**

Vesicle Compositions containing Vitamin A Palmitate from the (AB)_n SPEs of Examples 9 & 11

The following procedure was used to prepare the vesicle compositions summarized in Table 3 as Examples 12 and 13.

Ethanol (EtOH) was added to (AB)_n SPE of Example 9, a (AB)_n block copolymer of M'D₅₀M' siloxane and polyglycol AA1200 polyether, having a weight-average molecular weight Mw of 43,105 g/mole), to provide a homogeneous mixture. With continuous mixing, water was added slowly to form a homogeneous dispersion. The mixture was subsequently homogenized to a mixture having an average particle size of 0.214 µm. The EtOH in the dispersion was then removed using a Rotovapor under vacuum at ambient temperature, to yield an alcohol-free, homogeneous dispersion having an average particle size of 0.359 µm, designated as Example 12.

A vesicle composition using (AB)_n SPE of Example 9 was also made following the same procedure and summarized as Example 13.

The final compositions for these two vesicle dispersions are summarized in Table 3. Removal of the volatile alcohol (EtOH) did not compromise the quality of the dispersion.

These dispersions were also examined under a polarized light and were shown to be anisotropically light reflective. This is indicative of the presence of vesicular structure in these dispersions. The vesicle sizes and particle size distributions are shown in the Table 3.

Table 3

Example #	12	13
(AB) _n SPE reference	Example 9	Example 11
(AB) _n SPE, g	58.48	59.25
Vitamin A Palmitate mixture, g	17.83	18.11
EtOH, g	84.38	85.42
Water, g	205.93	208.38
Batch size, before strip	366.61	371.16
Amount Removed	92.50	86.10
Final batch size, g	274.11	274.11
<i>Vesicle dispersion composition</i>		
% (AB) _n SPE Polymer	21.33	21.07
% VAP	4.65	4.53
% 1-2287 silicone fluid	1.16	1.13
% stabilizers	0.69	0.68
% Water	72.16	72.58
Appearance	Smooth yellow dispersion	Smooth yellow dispersion
pH of vesicle dispersion	6.00	6.23
Average vesicle size M _v , μm	0.359	0.806
Size @ 50%, μm	0.342	0.77
Size @ 90%, μm	0.554	1.586

CLAIMS

1. A polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymer having the average formula;

5 $-[R^1(R_2SiO)_x(R_2SiR^1O)(C_2H_4O)_y]_z-$

where x and y are greater than 4, and x/(x+y) ranges from 0.4 to 0.9,

z is greater than 2,

R is independently a monovalent organic group, and

R¹ is a divalent organic group containing 1 to 12 carbons.

10

2. The polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymer of claim 1 wherein x has a value ranging from 20 to 100.

15

3. The polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymer of claim 1 wherein x has a value ranging from 5 to 19.

4. The polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymer of claims 1, 2, or 3 wherein R is methyl and R¹ is propylene.

20

5. A process to prepare a polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymer comprising reacting;

a) a SiH terminated organopolysiloxane,

b) a polyoxyethylene having an unsaturated organic group at each molecular terminal,

c) a hydrosilylation catalyst,

d) optionally a solvent,

e) optionally an organic endblocker compound having a mono-terminally unsaturated organic group,

wherein the mole ratio of the unsaturated organic groups to SiH in the reaction is at least 1:1.

30

6. The process of claim 5 wherein the SiH terminated organopolysiloxane has the average formula $\text{Me}_2\text{HSiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_x\text{SiHMe}_2$ and x is greater than 4.
7. The process of claim 5 wherein the polyoxyethylene has the average formula
5 $\text{H}_2\text{C=CHCH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_y\text{CH}_2\text{CH=CH}_2$ wherein y is greater than 4.
8. The product made by the process of claims 5, 6, or 7.
9. A vesicle composition comprising the product of claim 8.
10
10. An aqueous dispersion comprising the product of claim 8.

ABSTRACT

(AB)_n silicone polyethers that are polyorganosiloxane-polyoxyethylene block copolymers having the average formula, -[R¹(R₂SiO)_x(R₂SiR¹O)(C₂H₄O)_y]_z-, where x and y are greater than 4, and x/(x+y) ranges from 0.4 to 0.9, z is greater than 2, R is independently a monovalent organic group, and R¹ is a divalent organic group containing 2 to 12 carbons are disclosed. Such (AB)_n silicone polyethers are useful to prepare vesicle compositions and stable aqueous dispersions which can be used to entrap, and subsequently deliver after application, a personal, household care, or health care ingredient.